













A JAPANESE BEAUTY.

Like butterfly in warm sun,  
On fragrant nose of daisy-heads,  
O mine is the Whistler, fly,  
The sweetest flower in Yedo:  
Almost as blue as those;  
With eyes of blue and cheek of rose,  
The place till May by daylight goes  
On faded English meadow.

The ever-green walls of passion close  
Where'er her head is laid—now sleep  
In ecstacy, and her fancies leap  
Like wavering notes soft and silly;  
Her hair is bound with will and grace;  
Upon her laughing lips a tress  
Of willow flower is seen; her face  
Is powdered like the lily.

As many coloured is her dress  
As that entrancing melody  
Which quents the rain sweet sky to bloom  
The earth—a glaucous daisy;  
With nautilus upon her knees,  
And gaudy blue to coax the breeze,  
She sits beneath our country trees,  
A little Eastern beauty.

But, smiling from her sleeve she takes  
A tiny pipe, and faintly blows  
The *Koban's* beloved flutes  
And lights a morsel gay;  
A whiff or two—the joy is done,  
But scarcely are again begun,  
She smokes, I trow, if she smokes once,  
Of pipes a hundred daily.

—Verses from Japan.

The *Bath Herald* says that one of the most novel and interesting archaeological finds made for many years in Bath has just been

The *Reichs-Rundschau* says that one of the most novel and interesting archaeological finds of the year was the discovery in Bath, last July, of a hoard of gold coins, which, although the finders were disinterested in the excavations rendered necessary to make the new sewer in connection with the bathing establishment. It consists of a hidden mass of approximately 1,000 gold coins, some slightly worn, and with traces of a fillet across the forehead. From pumetures in the orifices representing the eyes, it would seem as if some jewel or head ornament had once been attached to the coins. The coins have a novel striking appearance, and there are also traces of its having been nailed or riveted to some place. It is probably of Roman origin, but what its use was cannot at present be ascertained. The hoard is now in the possession of Mr. Davis, which same name suggests a comparison with those masks of gold which Dr. Schlegmann found several at Mycenae; but doubtless the uses of the two were different. Some of the local antiquarians are of opinion that the coins were thrown into the light upon the ruins which is the possession of Mr. Davis, and which is in the process of being excavated.

The Aleutian Islands are thinly inhabited by the Aleuts—a harmless, strong, and intelligent people, often large.

The Aleutian Islands are thinly inhabited, and the Aleuts—a hardy, strong, half-breeds of Eskimau kind of people—often look to the United States for help. They make a very good seal skin. The few white settlements among the principal of which was Kodiak, were simply trading-posts and fur-collecting establishments. Since the purchase of Alaska, the United States Government has assisted them to a large mercantile firm, which makes profits from the sealing. North of the islands, after steaming over a considerable waste of waters, the only settlements on the coast of whole country are Michaelowski and Unalakleet, the former are the posts; and the latter the former are the posts. At the mouth of one of the grandest rivers in the world, the Yukon, almost a rival to the Amazon and Mississippi. That section of the country lying round the great river is tolerably rich in fur-bearing animals, including sable, mink, black and silk-grey fox, beaver, and bear. The moose and deer abound, while fish, more especially salmon, is very abundant. Such are the things or more than a sight, caught in the Yukon, but tobacco, been purchased for a half-ounce of tobacco, or more than a hundred sewing-machines. The coasts of Northern Alaska are rugged and uninviting, and not remarkable for the grand scenery common in the southern division.—*From The Sea.*

the last month of the year (1809)  
caused by the surrender of Gorona.

"The last month of the year (1898) was signalized by the surrender of Orono to the French after the most famous of all the numerous sieges. The town sits on the junction of the Onondaga, which protects the north, and the approaches on the south are commanded by a small square fort on a height. In this work Alvarez, with only 5,000 men, defied for three months the utmost efforts of St. Cyr, with 20,000 men. For twenty-two days the fort was battered incessantly with 60 pieces of heavy ordnance, the whole of the upper works were ruined, and a huge breach was made. The place was summoned to surrender, but the French refused to do so, and when the French rushed to the assault, they were repulsed with great loss. The bombardment was resumed; for three successive days the batteries thundered, and on the fourth morning another assault was attempted. The heavy columns were moved forward to the breach, and with great obstinacy endeavoured to force an entrance. But the valour of the besieged was even greater, and the French had to retire having lost 4,000 of their men and the ditch. The sufferings of the inhabitants recalled the glories of ancient Numantia. 'Their flour was exhausted; wheat they had still in store; but men are so much slaves of habit, that it was considered

tion that they did not perform  
useful work, and the Geronians.

struction that they did not perform half the needful work; and the Genoans, rather than prepare the unground corn in any way to which they had not been accustomed, submitted to the loss of the grain by grinding it between two mill-stones, and throwing it back with a bomb with a cannon-ball. For want of other animal food, mules and horses were slaughtered for the hospital and for the shambles; a list was made of all within the city, and they were taken to a lot of houses exceedingly sequestered at the corners of the principal streets, to illuminate them in case of danger, remained untouched, and not a billet was taken from them during the whole siege'. The heavy bombardment 'was continued by the French, who now abandoned the trenches and deserted all the fortifications, and the town was injured by the cannonade; hardly a single house was habitable, and the

ren up, and the half-bats, staying  
the pools. The summer fever was  
had been a pestilence, from the

broken up and the sun-dried bones of the  
large pools. The summer fever was un-  
usually pestilential, from the vapours  
rising from these pools and the noxious ex-  
halations from the corpses which were lying  
exposed among the ruins. Even the dogs  
were affected by the incessant thunder of  
artillery, and ceased to fawn upon their  
masters. The atmosphere, thick with an-  
thracous gases, was so fetid that the  
trees within the walls withered. Gradually  
the campdaze and the steady but slow pro-  
gress of the sap and the mine, levelled the  
walls; but the Geronians only capitulated to  
Marshal Angrenon on the 12th December,  
after a siege of seven months and five days,  
when they had been reduced to such a  
state that the heroic governor, Alvaraz, was stricken  
dead of disease. To the last, infantry of  
Angrenon, Alvaraz was confined in a dungeon  
in the fortress of Figueroa, where he shortly  
afterwards died. — *Clinton's "War in the  
Peninsula."*

oman is not much to look  
down face towards the ga

Seen from the outside, the Turk is a man to look at. Most of his gentlemen are dressed in the European style, and they walk in the new gowns towards the garden; and from the street little may be seen to indicate whether the owner is a rich man or one in moderate circumstances. The street itself is unpaved, dusty, and infested by dogs as in Constantinople, and no one leans out of the windows to peep at the poor. No servant lingers about the door; but such a servant as a Nubian slave (the "take care" which is translated many times, like the howl of some breathless wight, lying cuffed, a dainty postern in the wall swings back and a shiny black Nubian comes out to greet his master. The master appears round the corner, escorted by a couple of servants who walk beside him while he cautions on the side of the road. The Turk had been fond on old times of his swimmers. The Turk is careless about his dress, and differs in this from the Persian, who likes to ride abroad on a fine horse splendidly caparisoned, and followed by a numerous retinue. There is nothing so extraordinary as a pasha in a frock coat and a diamond ring, and a dress of such scrupulous cleanliness and wastes little money on the luxuries of his servants. He seems to think that outward show is mere vanity, and that a wise man had better reserve all his hiehemet (comfort) for his haremluk where, being hidden, it will excite no envy. That is why the sultanlike of the Turk is not a male visitor, but a retired officer, offers no signs of wealth.

There is a divan, soft carpets, and little tables on which coffee is served; but nothing in the way of ornamentation—no precious knick-knacks. Of old the Turk used to offer jewelled pipes to his guests along with their coffee or sherbet. he now gives them a glass of raki, and himself

conversation that he never allusion to the women of

acquiredly so-called, and that he never makes the slightest allusion to the women of his own or of another's household. He is the last person to talk scandal with. If you nuzzle him a moment with a view of catching him in a compromising position, he tells you that you should use a periphrasis to convey your meaning; and it will be better still if you leave him to guess your intention without hinting it.

When a Turkish housewife receives her visitors she is bound to admit to dine or breakfast, first removing his babouches. This custom of taking off one's shoes before entering a room is not a religious supererogation, but comes of the necessity of the use of slippers, which they employ to fulfil the purposes of chairs, tables, and sofas in other countries. The bedrooms of a harem may be furnished like Parisian boudoirs; but custom is stronger than caprice, and the cross-legged on the floor, their feet are curiously soft and thick, and the hangings over the doors shut out all draughts and noises. Through the

the eyes of dark-eyed

who are playing on a well-trimmed lawn under the eyes of dark-eyed Circassian nurses. The mistress of the harem—the Bunk-Haum (great lady), to give her the full title, dresses much in the English lady nowadays, though she has some of the picturesque touches of the more gorgeous Turkish costumes which she dons upon state occasions; such as the *chalya*, when she entertains other ladies. *Chalya* means a cake, but it has come to designate a party at which dainties are eaten; just as we say tea for tea-party in England. When a Turkish lady gives a *chalya* her husband is perforce excluded from the harem while the strange women are in the house. These guests are brought to the house, according to the rank of the lady, by carrying lanterns and bridgervants and children with them. Closely muffled, they divest themselves of their burnouses and be-bonches in an ante-room, and put on delicate satin slippers which they have brought with them in bags. The reception-rooms are brilliantly lighted up with pink-vase (andles) scented with fragrant pastes. The guests are seated or hand-shaken between the hostess and her ladies, and each lady as she comes and sits her hand gracefully to her heart, her lips, and her brow, which means, 'I am devoted to you with heart, mouth, and mind.' This mode of salutation when smilingly per-

f not they betake themselves  
nd carpets, while the chil

it, not they betake themselves to the divans and carpets, while the children go off all together to be regaled and to romp in some other room. Cigarettes, coffee, and sweetmeats are handed round; and while these things are being discussed the ladies are bound to pay one another compliments about their respective dresses, which are said to be the most sumptuous, and which are certainly of great worth.

The right costume of the Turkish woman consists of a long tunic, with open sleeves, and of a wide pair of trousers, embroidered, laced, and covered with jewels, which produce a rare effect. After the coffee the dancing girls are introduced; and at this stage of the proceedings the elderly ladies generally settle down to cards and to gossip, while the younger women, in Western fashion, move from room to room, and from house to house, where Christiana countries.

Music has penetrated, a kady pinnin, rattles of waltzes and operatic music to amuse the company; but this does not exclude the performances of the native dancing girls, whose gyrations and fantastic movements, with tambourines and castanets are much appreciated. These dances are seldom older than fourteen, and in any case no older than twenty. When the dancing is over, the women ever join in the dance, and in the evening the dancing continues, or less agreeably, in the parlour, at times and conversation.

by clapping her hands and shouting "Alva yel"—i.e. "Bring on the maid servants."

chose by stopping her infants and  
 Chelva yet, the maid serves mad  
 to catch the delicacy, and soon a very ar-  
 matic, creamy, and spongy pudding is pre-  
 pared—the whole having been honoured as  
 deserved, silver basins full of rose-water, and  
 carried in for the guests to wash their  
 hands with, and to eat at an end and  
 in a quiet form of salutation speed to  
 departing guest. As each lady comes up  
 to express her thanks for the hospitality,  
 I have enjoyed, the hostess answers sweetest  
 "How happy I am that is all over," with  
 unnumbered assurances of her  
 happiness, and the accident has befallen  
 me, as during this delightful evening  
 it is said, however, that accidents sometimes  
 befall on the morrow to the younger guests  
 that for chelva is very indigestible.—*F.*  
*Moll Gazette.*

Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Russia, is now, and has b

Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Empire of Russia, is now, and has been for the last twenty years, one of the most important personalities in Europe. The youngest of the three brothers, he was formerly a member of the Order after taking up the profession of arms; and under the aegis of the latter he acquired a mastery of the sword.

Entering the service at twenty years of age, he was appointed, six years later, the Secretaryship of the London Embassy. Young as he was then in years, the future Chancellor displayed great political acumen, and his keen observation of the best and the worst of the operations he then met with, and his thorough acquaintance with the English national character which, in spite of his youth, enabled him to judge accurately how far it was safe to go in dealings with the Court of St. James. In six years we saw the young diplomatist again promoted; this time to the full dignity of Minister

REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 1ST JUNE

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 1ST JULY, 18

Drills, 30 yards, per piece	...	\$3.00
Drills, 15lbs., per piece	...	\$2.00
Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.		\$38.00

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	...	\$2.65 to 3
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	...	\$3.50 to 4
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	...	\$88.00 to 95

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roos, clean, per picul.....	\$3,800 to 5,000	Poa, Y
tuve, per picul.....	\$2,800 to 3,200	Poa, G
superior.....	\$187 to 147	Pear, B

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HONGKONG.													
ARRIVERS.													
America	May 13	Graham	Brit. str.	580	Birley & Co	Singapore	Hydra	June 22	Oast	Ger. bk	785	Pasquay & Co	Java
Argentine	Apr. 22	Darnott	Brit. str.	915	Minichini, Matheson & Co.		L. of the Isles	June 22	Brown	Brit. bk	317	Wool, Gatten & Co	Nerawang
Borla	June 18	Langley	Brit. str.	1421	Mogor & Co		Minichini		Edwards	Brit. bk	219	H. A. Peterson & Co	
Bounty	Feb. 13		Brit. str.	749	Kwok Acheong	Repairing	Retriever		Shosel	Ger. bk	279	Roy & Co	Java
Cannoe	Oct. 2		Brit. str.	95	Kwok Acheong		Tailee				256	Pasquay & Co	
Cassandra	June 24	Lauger	Ger. str.	937	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saiga							
Conquest	June 20	Scott	Brit. str.	811	Lee Y. West	Haiphong	Alex. Newton	June 21	Newton	Brit. bk	608	Adamsen, Ball & Co	Adelaide
Douglas	June 28	Pittman	Brit. str.	854	D. Lupack & Co	East Coast	Black Prince	May 21	Inglis	Brit. str.	750	Turner & Co	London
East-day	June 28	Holland	Brit. str.	533	G. McDuin	Burmesa	Burmesa	June 31	Lusk	Brit. str.	1308	Wool, Gatten & Co	London
Pitapatric	Apr. 18	Humphries	Brit. str.	557	Captain	Repairing	Calcutta	June 21	Williams	Brit. str.	1303	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Dumelin
Gaio	June 20	Killey	Brit. str.	657	H. C. O. S. S. Co	Y. Nam, &c.	C. of Errol	June 21	Taylor	Brit. str.	218	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Hesperia	June 22	Faulson	Ger. str.	1138	Siemssen & Co		Cyphresses	May 37	Wood	Brit. str.	1287	Gibbs, Livingston & Co	Malacca
Isabing	July 1	D. Martin	Ger. str.	700	Butterfield & Swire		E. M. Young	June 7	McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Gilman & Co	Hongkong
Java	June 27	Webster	Dut. str.	826	Siemssen & Co	Canton	Ocean	June 19	Edmondson	Brit. str.	971	Adamsen, Ball & Co	Colonies
Karo	June 27	Collings	Brit. str.	978	Mogor & Co		Orfordshire	June 9	Jones	Brit. str.	1292	Olyphant & Co	Colonies
Kinehan	—	G. A. Carey	Brit. str.	2650	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton	Rio Logo	June 9	Milos	Brit. str.	241	Olyphant & Co	Colonies
Kiang-show	—				Kwok Acheong		Uziah	June 16	Harndon	Brit. str.	299	Silverlock & Co	Colonies
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Dut. str.	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton							
Kjohelavni	June 14	Grove	Dan. str.	708	Siemssen & Co								
Lorne	July 1	McCulloch	Brit. str.	1035	Molitors & Co		Anglo Norman	May 4	Davidson	Brit. bk	866	Adamsen, Ball & Co	
Madras	June 30	Richardson	Brit. str.	1079	Lawson & Co		Annis S. Hall	May 6	Nelson	Brit. bk	435	Morris & Co	
Malacca	June 25	Smith	Brit. str.	1046	P. O. S. N. Co	Y. koiama	Chingale	June 16	Lo Conte	Brit. bk	430	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Marcia	May 26	Brooke	Brit. str.	1060	Siemssen & Co	Saigon	Commadore	May 15	Elliot	Brit. str.	462	Bassell & Co	
Norma	June 28	Walker	Brit. str.	908	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	Pang Gons	June 19	Showman	Brit. str.	695	Prattice & Co	
Powan	June 19	H. Mohr	Brit. str.	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co		Pormosa	June 18		Brit. str.	410	Frazier & Co	
Prina F. Carl	June 26	P. Haye	Ger. str.	731	Soy Shing		Haselhurst	June 8	Gouley	Brit. str.	377	Frazier & Co	
Quarta	June 19	Hopkins	Brit. str.	935	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	Haydn Brown	June 20	Haver	Brit. bk	325	Caplain	
Randianthaur	June 23	Lavagna	Span. str.	854	Remondet & Co		J. R. Worcester	May 23	Cause	Brit. str.	396	Wm. Maycrink	
Salvadora	June 29	Smith	Dut. str.	907	Jardine, Matheson & Co		Kolga	Mar. 24	Kloiselt	Brit. str.	380	Caplain	
Sea (full)	July 1	Smith	Dut. str.	1720	Molitors & Co		Leiga	Feb. 14	Simons	Ger. str.	380	Caplain	
Amsterdam	June 30	Stuter	Dut. str.	1720	Molitors & Co	Macao	Meridian	May 22	Gerrish	Brit. str.	394	Frazier & Co	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str.	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co		Mc-Leabon	June 14	Leaball	Brit. str.	520	Frazier & Co	
Yangtze	June 25	Schultz	Brit. str.	732	Siemssen & Co		Paul Jones	June 14	Gerrish	Amer. sh	1258	Frazier & Co	
Totani	—	D. Browne	Brit. str.	250	Kwok Acheong		Ringleader	May 30		Amer. sh	945	Ed. Schallhaus & Co	
Zambesi	June 30	Symmons	Brit. str.	1540	P. & O. S. N. Co		Serpis	June 6	Parkhurst	Brit. sh	925	Little & Co	
SAILING VESSELS.													
							State of China	Apr. 20	Baker	Brit. sh	74	J. W. Muller & Co	
							Taiwang	Apr. 16	Johnston	Brit. sh	515	Blain & Co	
							Yaia di Nith	June 18	Sledge	Brit. bic	697	Wm. Moyerlak	

London & Co	London		
& Co	Callao		
& Co		Aurhaus	June

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NAME.	RIO.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.

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UNE, 1878.		NAME.
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